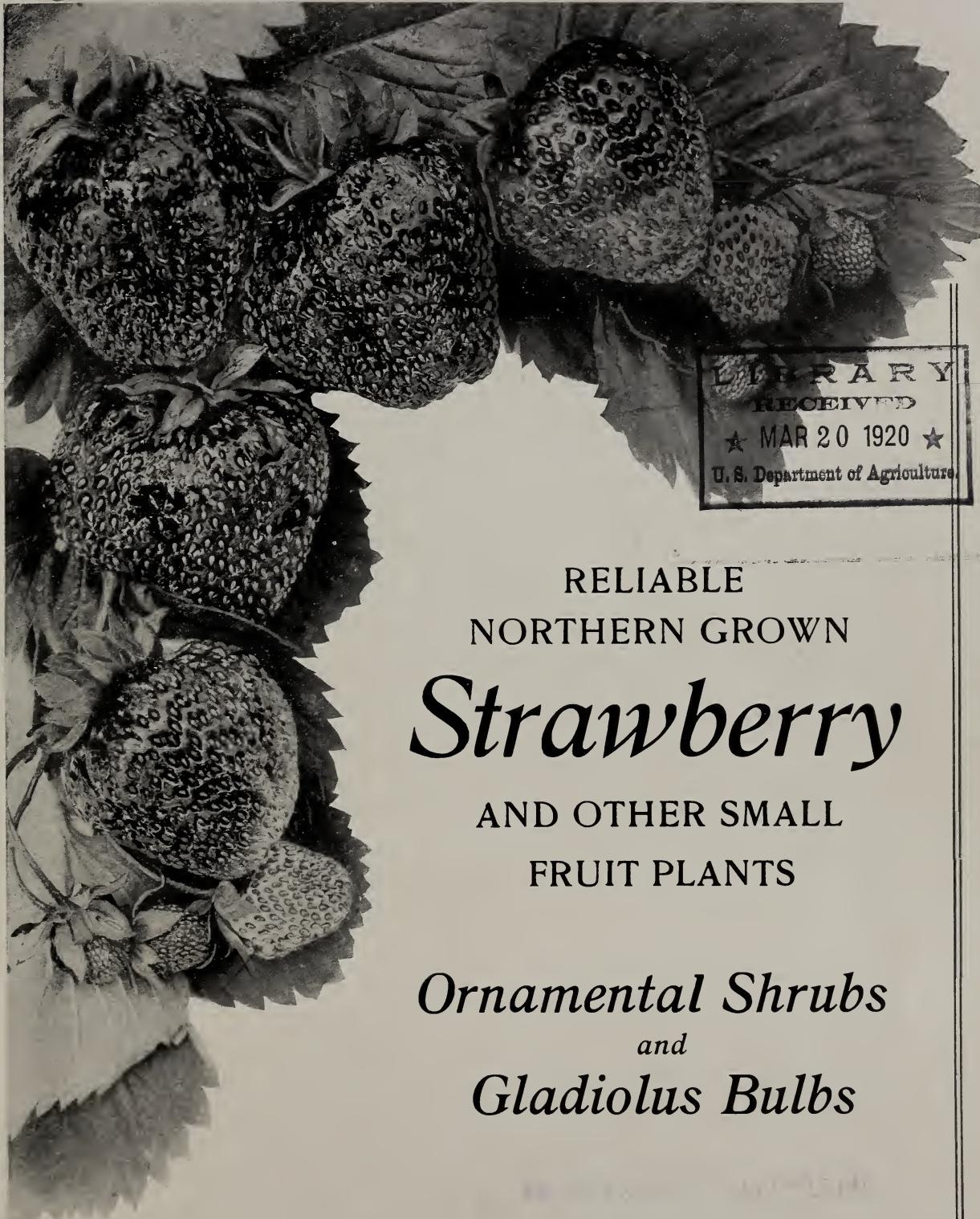


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RELIABLE
NORTHERN GROWN
Strawberry
AND OTHER SMALL
FRUIT PLANTS

Ornamental Shrubs
and
Gladiolus Bulbs

1920
CATALOG
Mailed FREE

THE ST. JOSEPH NURSERIES
R. J. STAHELIN, Proprietor
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

Greeting

IT IS A PLEASURE to again greet our many friends in this annual catalog for 1920. It seems like talking with those we have met face to face and with whom we have had a long acquaintance. We wish to assure you that we appreciate your liberal patronage, for which we are very grateful, and we trust that your transactions with us have been entirely satisfactory and that you will consider it to your advantage to favor us with your continued patronage. Your interest we assure you will have our careful consideration.

To Our New Friends:—We wish to say that the proprietor of the St. Joseph Nursery has grown small fruit and plants for market for thirty-five years. We list the best standard varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Grape plants, also Ornamental Shrubs and Gladioli.

Our Method of Selling Direct to the planter eliminates the agent's selling expense, which is usually 30 to 50 per cent of his selling price. The person who buys plants of agents pays this salary. Selling direct enables us to quote prices which are a big saving to our patrons.

Our Northern Location at St. Joseph, Michigan, in the southwestern county of the state, at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, and on the shores of Lake Michigan, enables us to grow strong, healthy, well rooted plants which are essential to the successful growing of berries. This region is, and has long been famous as the center of a great fruit growing section, and justly so, for its climate and soil are admirably adapted to the growing of fruit. It is also true that fruit plants reach a perfection of growth and vigor in this section which is not equaled anywhere. A field with proper care grown from our plants should produce large crops and big profits.

Our Shipping Facilities are: Pere Marquette Ry., Michigan Central Ry., Southern Michigan Electric Ry., Big Four Ry., Graham & Morton Transportation Co., and the combined American, Adams and Wells Fargo Express Co.

This Plant Book is intended to tell you that we want to serve you; and to assure you that we care enough for your patronage to do our very best to please you.

General Instructions to Customers

Terms. Cash with order, or part cash, balance may be paid at any time before shipment of plants, or if one-third is sent with order we will ship plants C. O. D. if you so desire. At our very low prices we cannot afford to do a credit business.

Reference. As to our reliability, we take pleasure in referring you to the Postmaster or Express Agent, the Commercial National Bank or the Union Banking Co., all of St. Joseph, Michigan.

Send Money by Check, Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Postoffice Order or Registered Letter.

Substitution. We do not substitute one variety for another unless order is received late in the season and then only when we are out of the variety you want. It sometimes is a help in making prompt shipment if we are allowed to substitute or if a second choice is made. We only substitute when absolutely necessary.

Complaints, if any, must be made immediately upon receipt of plants. We will then make a careful investigation; if the fault is ours, we will make things right at once. Please remember we are in no case liable for more than the amount paid us for the plants.

Order Early by all Means. The earlier the better. If more plants are wanted they can be added later. If not prepared to send all the money, send a portion which will insure the booking of your order; the balance may be forwarded any time before shipment of

Parentage of Our Plants. We take especial care that the parentage of our plants is of the very best strains and true to name, and we grow only those varieties which have the most desirable qualities, discarding all others, and as a consequence our plants are giving universal satisfaction because they are strong, healthy and well rooted. If given proper care and suitable soil they cannot fail to give you the very best results, and big profits.

In propagating our Strawberry plants we select the best strains from which we grow our plants and we always set varieties of one kind in solid blocks of several rows, thereby obviating the danger of mixing the plants, which is apt to occur when the different varieties are set in alternate rows.

We employ only competent help in digging and packing our plants, always taking care that the roots are not exposed to the air longer than is absolutely necessary. We tie our plants in neat bunches of twenty-five each.

Our Positive Guarantee. You take absolutely no risk when ordering from us; we take the utmost care that our plants are true to name and in good condition when shipped. If by accident any should prove otherwise we will gladly replace them with plants of the correct variety, but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original price.

When you receive this Berry Book, look it over carefully and send in your order at once for the plants you desire. If you do not wish to remit the full amount of money when sending your order, remit one-third of the amount and we will book your order. Balance may be sent at any time before shipping season, or we will ship your order C. O. D. for the balance.

It is to your advantage that you place your order early while our stock of fine plants is yet complete. No matter how early you order, the plants will not be shipped before the proper season, or until you wish them shipped. We offer special inducements for early orders on page 12.

plants. Orders are filled in rotation as received; you will readily see that it is to your advantage to have your order booked early. See special offer for early orders, bottom of page 12. We do not guarantee to furnish stock at prices quoted after our stock is sold out.

Transportation. We recommend shipping by express as it is safest, and everything considered, it is the cheapest way of shipping plants. Plants take a rating of 20 per cent less by express than merchandise. We do not recommend freight shipments, but will ship this way if desired. Cane plants usually go through all right when shipped by freight early in the season, if the distance is not too great. But we only guarantee plants to reach you in good condition when shipped by express.

Parcel Post. When it is desired that plants be shipped by parcel post add 20 cents per hundred for strawberry plants and 50 cents per hundred for raspberry and blackberry plants.

Packing. We make no extra charge for boxes, barrels or packing material at prices quoted in this book (many nurseries charge extra for packages and packing material). Each variety is carefully labeled and separated from other varieties when packed in the same package.

Shipping Season begins about April 1st, and closes about May 15th.



Growing Strawberries

The Strawberry, to many people is considered the height of perfection in fruits. It is best when eaten in a fresh state, and yet it may be preserved in many ways to furnish a winter shortcake or preserves and jam, any of which can hardly be surpassed in delightful flavor and richness. With the introduction of the everbearing varieties it is now possible and easy to have fresh strawberries throughout almost the entire summer season and late into the autumn. The strawberry already popular is becoming more popular each season. Every garden should contain a good sized bed of strawberries. A few square feet of well cultivated plants will yield a surprisingly large quantity of luscious berries. The enjoyment that comes from seeing plants grow, blossom and fruit is worth all the effort and expense.

Mr. Geo. M. Low, Secretary of the Michigan horticultural society says: "The future of the fruit industry never looked so good as it does at the present time. I only wish I could cause some of our young fellows to see the light, stay on the farm, instead of going to the city to receive the so-called high wages." He further says: "The strawberry has added millions of dollars to the fruit industry in the last few years." Considering the source of the above remarks, they surely are worthy of careful consideration by all who receive this berry book.

The reason why the Strawberry has started more people on the road to successful fruit growing than any other fruit. It is the only fruit from which a full crop can be harvested in 14 months from the time the fruit is set. With the Ever-bearing varieties a crop can be harvested in 4 months. Spring bearing plants can be set in September or October in rows 2 feet apart, plants 6 inches apart in the row. No cultivation is required until after the first crop is gathered in June, 8 months after planting. Plants set in this way should receive some winter protection, no covering is needed between the rows.

The Strawberry not only is the most delicious and most profitable of all fruits, leading dieticians say it is the most healthful. It contains the very elements which are necessary for blood building.

This article is not for the purpose of telling the professional fruit grower how to grow fruit, for we assume that he knows how. It is written principally to help the amateur and those who wish to make a start in this pleasant and profitable branch of agriculture, which can be followed successfully by women and children as well as men. If our instructions on growing fruit are followed we are sure that it will help some to greater success in this line and that our efforts were not in vain.

Soil and Location

Soil requirements are much the same for strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, but blackberries will thrive fairly well on a thin soil, where the other two would prove unsatisfactory. A soil in which potatoes thrive is usually rich enough for strawberries and raspberries. A sandy loam or friable clay loam, well drained, is better than a stiff clay or light sand. A soil that retains moisture but is not wet is desirable for these fruits. An elevation considerably above the surrounding country is also to be desired, as spring frosts are likely to be less severe on a location of this kind.

When possible, select a piece of soil which has been under clean culture for one or two years, upon which a moderate amount of manure has been used, or where some leguminous crop has been grown recently. This is for the purpose of increasing the water-holding capacity of the soil quite as much as to improve its fertility. The advantage of selecting a piece of soil that has been under clean cultivation is that it will be much easier to cultivate, also that the white grub is less numerous in soil which has received previous clean cultivation.

Preparing Soil

When convenient plow ground late in fall or early spring. Fall-plowed ground should be disked and harrowed as early in spring as the ground is in condition to work and stirred frequently with harrow until the plants are set. Spring-plowed ground should be treated in the same manner, in order to put it in good condition to receive the plants.

Setting Plants

Never use plants dug from an old bed which has produced fruit when setting a new bed.

Plants should be set early in spring so they will get a good start before the hot dry weather sets in. The matted row is the system most practiced by commercial growers, for this system, plant the rows 4 feet apart and place the plants about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet apart in the row, permit the runners to set until they completely fill the row to a width of about eighteen inches. It is advisable to either space or thin the new plants so they will be about six inches apart in the matted row, otherwise plants may be set so thickly in the row that the crop will be reduced in both quality and quantity.

If berries of unusual size are desired, the plants are set one foot apart in the row and rows 2 feet apart, the runners are cut off close to the plant as soon as they appear. This is called the hill system but is seldom followed in field culture on account of the large amount of hand labor required to give best results. Hill culture for the garden, set the plants 1 foot apart each way and keep all of the runners cut off as mentioned above. Plants grown in this way will often yield one quart or more per plant in a single season.



A Healthy Plant Properly Trimmed Ready to Set.

oughly and keep it moist until plants are set. If ground is made quite wet just before removing plants for setting, the soil will adhere to their roots and there will be no check in their growth. Plants can be held in this way 6 to 8 weeks if desired. It is better to have plants come to you early and keep them in this way than to have them shipped late in season.

Cultivation

After planting, keep the soil well cultivated around the plants and between the rows. Stir the soil frequently in order to conserve the moisture and keep weeds from growing. Blossoms should be picked off, this throws all the strength of the plant in producing runners and good strong fruiting plants. This applies to both the spring and everbearing varieties, by allowing the blossom to remain on the everbearing varieties after July first a crop of berries can be harvested that fall.

Mulching

As soon as freezing weather sets in mulching may be applied. Almost any kind of a covering in the form of a litter will serve. Straw is one of the best materials. Stable manure is undesirable on account of the weed seed which it usually contains. The covering should be about three inches thick before settling.

When setting the plants remove the old leaves and runners leaving two or three young healthy leaves, spread the roots well, and set so the crown of the plant will be even with the surface of the soil, compact the soil firmly about the roots. Make the hole to receive the plant with a spade, forcing it into the soil and make a V shaped hole, the long way with the row.

Trenching or Heeling-in Plants

Should circumstances prevent setting plants when they are received we give herewith instructions for keeping plants in good condition until plants are set. Take each variety, a bunch at a time, cut string, and spread roots very thinly along the side of the V-shaped trench, then cover the roots with dirt up to the crown, press the soil firmly against the roots taking care not to cover the crown of the plant. Several rows may be placed in one trench by putting in first a row of plants, then a layer of soil, and so on. After plants are heeled-in, wet the ground thor-

The covering should not be disturbed in the spring except the part just above the rows, from which enough is taken to allow the plants to get through. Mulching is practiced not only to prevent the soil freezing but to keep it from thawing and consequent heaving of plants when the soil freezes again. The mulching serves another purpose in keeping the soil moist and the berries clean when being harvested.

Preparing Bed for Second Crop

The first crop borne on strawberries consists of larger and more beautiful berries than those grown on older beds. The usual custom is to fruit a bed twice.

The strawberry plants and weeds are first mowed, this should be done soon after picking season is over, within a day or two after mowing, the mulch is burned and at once a furrow is turned away from the center of the row on both sides. A one-horse plow is used for this purpose. There should be a strip 8 or 10 inches wide left of each row.

Harrow the entire surface with a slant tooth-harrow running lengthwise of the rows. There will be some weeds to remove from the rows with a hoe. These operations are quickly and easily performed if done at once and before the soil gets dry. It is not safe to burn a bed when the soil is very dry, as too much heat may kill the crowns of the plants. If not properly done and at the right time the plants may fail to recuperate.

If weather conditions are such that burning is delayed a month or more, it will likely be advisable to do more than to plow a narrow path between the rows, leaving nearly all the old plants. Harrow as above recommended.

In either case the bed should be cultivated same as a newly set bed. One hundred pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, sprinkled along the rows, and two hundred pounds of acid phosphate will give the plants a good start. On very fertile soil the nitrate of soda may not give results, but it is advisable to use acid phosphate, both at planting time and when the bed is renewed.

Fertilizer

There is a lack of phosphoric acid in most soils, and the use of manure does not remedy the conditions fully. Acid phosphate is needed in most cases to supply the deficiency in both manure and soil. It is more profitable to use some acid phosphate to re-enforce the manure than to use the manure alone.

When it is impossible to secure stable manure it is preferable to apply a complete fertilizer which contains all the elements of fertility. Under normal conditions use 400-500 pounds per acre of a 4-8-10 fertilizer, applied broadcast before the plants are set. Should plants seem feeble or lack in vigor, the following spring, apply 100-200 pounds of nitrate of soda between the rows just after the plants have set their bloom, care must be taken to spread it evenly and to keep it from coming in direct contact with plant foliage, especially if foliage is wet.

Blossom Sex

Varieties marked (P) are pistillate or female; the blossoms of these varieties do not bear any pollen and should have some staminate variety set near them to fertilize the blossoms, one row of staminate to every 3 or 4 rows will do. Those marked (S) are staminate or male and will fertilize themselves.



Pistillate, or Female Blossom.



Staminate, or Male Blossom.

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

Fall-bearing Strawberries are no longer an experiment, and we think every lover of Strawberries should plant a good bed of them in connection with the regular sorts. The cultivation is the same as for other strawberries. Fertilize your ground and cultivate well. The better the soil and care, the better the fruit and the more fruit you will obtain. The Fall-bearing Strawberry is a good investment for the person who will take care of them intelligently. They command high prices and find an eager and ready market. We picked and enjoyed fresh ripe Strawberries to the middle of November the past season.



Progressive.

Progressive

(S.) This new fall-bearing variety is coming to the front very rapidly. The new runner plants produce a nice lot of berries of very good quality, resembling the wild berry in flavor. In size, they are not quite as large as Superb, but they yield well and are one of the best known fall-bearing varieties. The fruit of Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance. Do not omit Progressive from your order.

Superb

(S.) This is a large, beautiful, red strawberry, much above the ordinary size; has a healthy foliage and makes a fine lot of plants. It bears a heavy crop of berries in the spring and again in the fall. We believe this is one of the best all-around everbearing strawberries grown. It is one of the heaviest producers of fall berries that sell for much more than the June crops; it produces berries almost continually until the ground freezes. Superb will bear a fair crop the first year, and a heavy crop the second year. Include Superb in your order.



Superb.

WELL PLEASED WITH PLANTS.

Tampico, Ill., Apr. 4, 1919.

Mr. R. J. Stahelin,

Dear Sir:—

Received the plants in fine shape, and am very much pleased with them.

Yours respectfully,

SEE WHAT THEY SAY OF HOWARD NO. 17.

Broughton's Market, No. 6 Main St.,
Westerly, R. I., Nov. 23, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Chapman: Having bought your entire output of berries last season I can not help mentioning your "Howard No. 17." Finest berries we ever handled in color, beauty, flavor and firmness, it was asked for by my trade after the first sale on June 11th. The last lot received was about July 13th.

I can recommend it as a fine berry to ship and hope to market them for you another year.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE E. BOUGHTON.

Ipswich, Mass., March 3rd, 1918.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, Dear Sir:—Inclosed please find order for "Howard No. 17" plants.

I have tried for ten years to get plants of "Howard No. 17" but could not buy a plant of the originators.

Very truly yours,
ALBERT F. TENNEY.

ALL SET AND WELL SATISFIED.

Sparta, Mich., May 10, 1919.

St. Joseph Nursery,
St. Joseph, Mich.

Gentlemen:—

Received the shipment of plants in splendid condition. Have them all set and must say they are as nice looking as any I ever saw.

Yours truly,

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

No. 2041.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That I have examined the nursery stock of the St. Joseph Nursery, St. Joseph, Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1920.

East Lansing, Mich., Sept. 24, 1919.

L. R. TAFT,
State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

BOTH PARTIES WELL PLEASED WITH PLANTS.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Apr. 27, 1919.

St. Joseph Nursery,

St. Joseph, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

The box of plants came Thursday but we did not know it till Friday, but all the plants were in fine shape. We set out the Blackberries and Bushes and heeled-in the Strawberry plants.

Our neighbor is pleased with his part of the Strawberry plants. He set his plants yesterday and they are looking fine.

Yours very truly,

Cerro Gordo, Ill., Feb. 4, 1919.

Dear Sir:—

Received your Berry Book, thank you. Our dealings with you last year were certainly satisfactory. Your plants are fine.

Very truly,

JUST RECEIVED THIS JANUARY 5, 1920, READ IT. SUCH LETTERS AS THIS PROVE THE QUALITY OF OUR PLANTS.

Jefferson, Pa., Jan. 2, 1920.

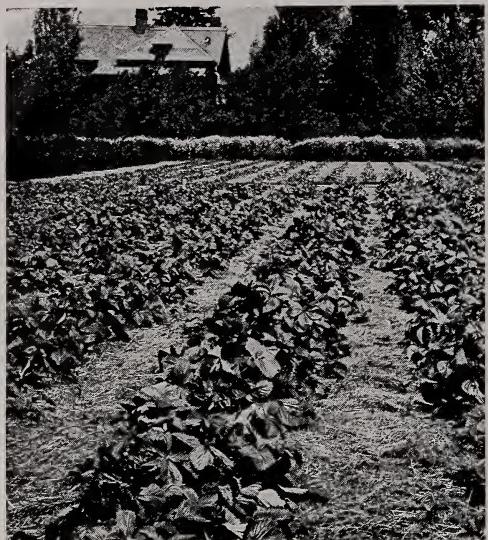
St. Joseph Nursery,

St. Joseph, Mich.

Gentlemen:—

Please send me your catalogue of berry plants. Got about 5,000 berry plants from you three years ago and was well pleased with them.

Yours very truly,



Senator Dunlap—The Leading Strawberry throughout the United States.

Strawberries

Early

CHARLES I. (S). The earliest Strawberry grown; ripens nearly one week before any other variety and is very productive, yielding more quarts of large, fine looking berries than any other early variety. It is a strong fertilizer and a strong grower. Berries are large, regular in form and of good color and quality. We want you to include some Charles I. in your order this spring sure.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY (S). This variety comes to us highly recommended as an extra early variety. Plants are strong, and show no blemish or rust. Fruit ripens very early, is medium to large, of good quality, color bright red, and mild flavor, firm enough for a good commercial berry. We only have a limited amount of these plants.

KELLOGG'S PREMIER (S). The introducer claims that the Premier is destined to become the leading early standard variety in a short time. He claims that without exception it is the grandest extra early variety ever originated. The Premier is a strong pollinator, plants grow large and root deeply. It succeeds in all climates and is wonderfully productive of large beautifully formed deep red berries of the very finest quality. The berries are ideal for market or canning. We only have a limited supply of these plants.

Medium Early

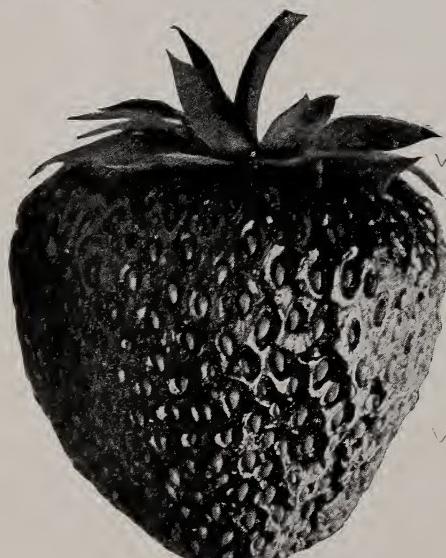
SENATOR DUNLAP (S). This is the leading Strawberry throughout the United States. The demand for this variety has steadily increased every year since its introduction. It does well everywhere and produces enormous crops of fine fruit regularly. Senator Dunlap is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is productive and hardy, a splendid shipper and seems to be able to produce good crops under any circumstances. It is a very heavy bearer, good size, evenly shaped fruit, beautiful dark red color, and its flavor is delicious. It has all the qualities desirable in a good shipping berry, it retains its brightness long after being picked, always looks well on the market and sells quickly at top prices. It is almost impossible to say too much for the Senator Dunlap; it is sure to please you in every way; it is the leading commercial strawberry throughout the country. Commercial canneries pay a premium for Senator Dunlap for canning.

HAVERLAND (P). This is a mid-season producer and has more competition as such than either the early or late varieties, consequently when it is said that the Haverland is a profit-producing variety, it means a great deal in its favor. The plants are healthy, vigorous and large, producing ample runners, and is a product of recognized quality. It is an extremely hardy variety and so productive that the stems are unable to hold the fruit from the ground. Mulching is desirable and assists in rapid handling at picking time. This is one of the good old varieties and has stood the test of time. Well worth a place in any garden.

WARFIELD (P). This variety is still very popular as a market sort, standing next to Senator Dunlap, the two together making a good team, and are quite similar in appearance when in the crate. In plant growth this variety is quite similar to Senator Dunlap. It is remarkable the number of quarts that can be picked from this variety from a lightly matted row on good strong soil. This excellent variety is being overlooked in the search for something new. It is superior to many others which have been given high praise; it is quite tart, but of good rich flavor, and has a very deep red color which it holds after canning. In favorable seasons and on congenial soil Warfield will yield a large crop.



Haverland.



Warfield.

Mid-Season Varieties

DR. BURRILL (S). This berry is a scientific cross between Crescent and Dunlap and therefore comes of the best strawberry blood in the country, it retains the good quality of both parents. It is claimed that there has been nothing added to the world that will be more beneficial than this variety. It is a large producer, good quality, berries average larger than Dunlap, of same color and appearance. Fruiting season covers early and mid-season and a portion of the late varieties. Has large perfect blossom rich with pollen. We secured our original stock from the introducer.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES—Continued.

BUBACH (P). This has been a very popular berry for years. We have always considered Bubach a very profitable variety. The plant is large and fine looking, but a slow plant maker; the berry is large and showy. If you have a nearby market it will pay you to get a large, fine looking berry. Bubach will please you and make you handsome profits. The demand for this variety always exceeds the supply and we suggest that you place your order for Bubach early.

GIBSON (S). This variety is comparatively new and is forcing its way to the head of the list very rapidly; it begins to ripen with Senator Dunlap, but owing to its great productiveness it continues to produce till quite late. It is a strong grower, with long roots that withstand dry weather; has dark green, healthy foliage and lots of it. Berry is extra large and vines loaded with fruit. We advise planting Gibson; you will be delighted with them.

GLEN MARY (S). Large and choice, very handsome and of fine flavor; vigorous and productive. Glen Mary is a real money maker and will please you in every way. We believe one can pick as many quarts of good berries from Glen Mary as from any other variety, and they sell quickly at a good price. The demand for plants of this profitable Strawberry is very heavy each season.

POCOMOKE (S). From the standpoint of a commercial grower, this comes very near being a perfect variety. It is a healthy, luxuriant grower, making plenty of runners, and is an abundant bearer of large, firm, bright red berries. Never misshapen and holds up in size better than most varieties. It is a superior berry in every way. Very popular as a canning berry. Needs no petting and will produce large crops under reasonable conditions. Pocomoke is one of the very best varieties for shipping, carries better than most of the market berries. Wherever grown it is highly prized. On good soil it grows an immense amount of fine fruit. It is quite immune from spring frosts. Include this variety in your order; you will be pleased with it.

UNCLE JIM (S). A western strawberry which is attracting much attention for its superior merits. Plants unusually robust with large healthy foliage.

A remarkable drought resister and a big reliable producer of extra large berries, very uniformly heart-shaped, of bright red color and high quality. It is claimed by the introducer that the fruit brings 25 per cent more in the Chicago market than other varieties, on account of large size, handsome appearance and fine quality.



Gibson.



Sample.

Late Varieties

AROMA (S). With the exception of Sample this is undoubtedly the best and most profitable late variety. Aroma, we think, is grown throughout the country as the finest and most profitable of the late varieties. The fruit will please all who give it a fair trial. It cannot well be beaten for either quality or quantity of fruit produced. Plants are robust, healthy growers. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance.

BRANDYWINE (S). This has proven so satisfactory with all who have grown it that it is in large demand. It is of great value by reason of its productiveness, large size, beauty, and good quality. The berries are glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality, with fine aromatic flavor. The berries color all over evenly and retain a good size throughout the season, every berry maturing fully. The plant has large foliage, is remarkably vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive. A superb variety, and careful culture will give magnificent returns. Plant on rich soil.

GANDY (S). This is an old standby and one of the leading late varieties with fruit growers all over the country. It requires rich soil, well fertilized, to do its best. It is very late, bearing large, firm, showy berries. Plant is a strong grower with healthy foliage. Gandy is also quoted at the highest price in every market. It is the finest looking fruit and sells quickly at top prices. The demand for Gandy plants is extra heavy. It is a great favorite in the Southern and Southwestern States, where fancy late Strawberries bring big prices. The Gandy is very profitable.

SAMPLE (P). Sample Strawberry is admired by everyone who has seen it. Season is very late, berry is very large and fine quality, quite firm; continues a long time in fruit; and holds its size well to the very last. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland and will average as large as the Bubach. Colors all over at once. Foliage perfectly healthy, plant vigorous.

WM. BELT (S). Wm. Belt originated in Southern Ohio; it has been before the public several years and almost from the very first it took rank as the best of all in flavor. It is also superior in beauty, size and productiveness. The color is bright red. The first berry to ripen on each stem is coxcomb, but the others are conical; the plant is grand, with abundant foliage.



King Red Raspberries.

Growing Cane Fruit

Under this head we will treat the growing of Red and Black Raspberries, Blackberries and Dewberries as the method of growing all of these is very similar. The selection of a suitable location and the preparation of soil is fully covered in an article on growing strawberries.

The most universally used and undoubtedly the best method of setting cane plants is with a spade or a long handled shovel. The roots of the young plants should be kept moist while setting and the soil pressed firmly about the roots when plant is placed in its permanent location.

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care. It pays to plant the standard variety of Raspberries in good, reliable stock. These varieties produce more fruit, of better quality, and with less trouble than inferior plants. For garden culture Raspberries may be planted about four feet apart each way, and tied up to stakes. A row or two each of Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries would be a source of pleasure, comfort, health and profit all through the season.

The Red Raspberries should be set in rows 6 to 8 feet apart, plants 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. The distance depending largely upon the variety being planted. The Cuthbert requires more space than the King.

Give thorough and clean cultivation, the space in the row should be kept clean with a hoe. No trimming

is required the first summer. The following spring cut the new growth made the past summer back to 1½ or 2 feet in height. All berries are better for having the canes that have borne fruit removed as soon as the spring fruiting season is over. This leaves the strength of the plant to go into the new wood. The old canes are of no use after they have once fruited as they never bear fruit the second time. Old wood and all weak growth should be cut and burned at once to get rid of the insects and disease germs.

After the first season continue the same treatment, except that the new or last summer's growth should be cut back in early spring to a height of 2½ or 3 feet, the laterals, if any, should also be shortened at this trimming.

Red Raspberries should be grown in matted rows about 10 inches wide; care should be taken to cut out all the weak canes and not allow the plants to grow too thickly in the row. A few good strong canes are better than a larger amount of weaker ones.

Black and Purple Raspberries

The same general treatment as described for red raspberries applies to the black and purple varieties, except that these varieties should be planted in rows 7 or 8 feet apart and 4 feet in the rows. The tips of the new growth should be pinched or cut out when the new growth reaches a height of about 2 or 2½ feet. It is important that this heading back be performed as soon as the canes reach the desired height for the laterals then start low and the bush becomes stout and self-supporting. The following spring the laterals are cut back to twelve or eighteen inches.

Raspberries

Red Raspberries

KING. This comparatively new early variety is coming to the front rapidly. Among its many points of excellence are these: Extreme earliness, canes strong growing and perfectly hardy, never having winter-killed since its introduction. Very prolific bearer of large, firm, bright colored fruit. We recommend King as the best early red Raspberry.

CUTHBERT. The leading late market variety all over the country; strong grower, very productive, fruit firm, size large, of best quality, season medium to late. Cuthbert has stood the test for many years, is perfectly hardy, always yielding immense crops even in the most northern states. Cuthbert ranks as the best for both market and home use. It has no faults and for an all around berry we advise you to plant it.

ANTWERP. This is one of the old tried varieties, having been grown for many years and always being profitable. Antwerp is extra early, very prolific, the fruit is bright red, of good size and quality. A grower here says that he sold over \$300.00 worth last season from about 1½ acre before his neighbors began to pick other varieties.

Purple Raspberry

COLUMBIAN (Purple Cap). It is vigorous and very productive. Is hardy and propagates from tips. Fruit large, often an inch in diameter, shape somewhat conical, berries are dark red or purple, covered with bloom and present a very enticing appearance when picked; seeds are deeply embedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own; it is a delicious table berry, good for canning.

Everbearing Raspberry

ST. REGIS RED. The most valuable of all the late introductions in the line of red raspberries. They thrive well on almost any soil, if given good clean cultivation, and the extra plants are kept down, the results will surprise you. A patch of St. Regis presents a beautiful view when in full leaf, the habit of growth is of a bushy nature, their large, dark green leaves completely covering the bush, the leaves remaining on the plants till cold weather comes. The plants are marvelously healthy and productive; will produce berries the first year in the fall, and a full crop the following spring, and again in the fall; you can grow two crops each season from them. Commercial growers all say St. Regis has no superior as a spring bearer and absolutely no competitor in the fall when they again bring forth a crop of bright red berries which sell at fancy prices. Try St. Regis and see what they will do for you. This remarkable berry will grow equally well in the North and South.

Black Raspberries

CUMBERLAND. This is known as the "Business Black Cap." It has been loudly praised by all who have grown it. It is very large, of fine flavor, rich and sweet, jet black with slight bloom. The cane is of extreme hardiness, very strong grower and healthy. It ripens in midseason, following the earlier sorts, but ripening ahead of Gregg. This is one of the most popular Black Raspberries grown today.

Blackberries

Its habit of growth is very similar to the red raspberry and should receive the same general care except that the tips of the new growth should receive the same treatment as with the black raspberry when it reaches a height of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the laterals should also be trimmed the following spring, same as the black raspberry.

The demand for Blackberries is always good.

BLOWER. A very large Blackberry of delicious flavor, jet black in color and a thrifty, upright grower. Blower is a hardy variety, very productive and a good shipper. It is not quite as firm as some, yet it ships well.

ELDORADO. It is undoubtedly the greatest Blackberry in general cultivation today. It is perfectly hardy, good size and excellent quality. They do well in the cold Northwest, where the cold is intense; we have never known them to winter-kill; they go through the winter in perfect condition without any protection. It is a good shipper, and one of the very best for home use. We consider it the best all around Blackberry grown.



Eldorado Blackberries.



St. Regis
Everbearing.
Raspberry.

MERSEREAU. Originated in Northwestern New York, where the mercury falls from 15 to 25 degrees below zero. It is a mammoth early, ironclad berry. Wherever planted it has always stood the test of winter cold without the slightest injury. Mersereau is of good quality, exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious. Canes of strong, upright habit, always strong enough to support the great crop of berries; bears regularly every year in any climate.

Dewberries

Is very closely related to the blackberry. Plant in rows 8 feet apart and 3 feet apart in row; they should be kept in hills same as the black raspberry, the new growth should be allowed to grow unrestricted. The following spring the new growth is gathered in clumps of 6 or 8 canes or less and tied to a stake or wire support. The wire support should be attached to posts and suspended about 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, after the vines are tied to the wire they should be cut off at a height of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet. Remove and burn the old canes as soon as they have borne fruit same as described for other cane fruits.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. This is the standard of all the Dewberries, earlier than the earliest Blackberry, and as large as the best of them. The canes are of the trailing habit, very hardy and prolific, entirely free from disease and insect attacks. The fruit is large, ships well and keeps well.

Mr. R. J. Stahelin, Covert, Mich., May 22, 1919.
Dear Sir:—

Plants received in very satisfactory condition and they are all set. Would you kindly send me another of your catalogues if you have any. I could have sent patronage to about \$75.00 this spring, had I known of the firm. I will want some plants this fall and others who have seen my plants have made inquiry of me for plants.



London Market.

Grapes

Grapes should be planted in rows 8 to 10 feet apart and plants 8 to 10 feet apart in the row, depending on variety. Before planting the roots should be cut back to about 6 or 8 inches and the tops back to 2 or 3 buds. Holes should be dug larger than is necessary to receive the plant, cover the roots well with rich surface soil, firming the soil well to within about two inches of the top leaving the soil loose.

Give clean cultivation, beginning early in the spring, continue cultivating every two weeks until the middle of July, at this time it is advisable to sow a cover crop which aids in checking the summer's growth and aids in ripening the wood. It is advisable to sow the cover crop with a drill in order that it may readily be plowed under.

The Kniffen method of pruning is generally practiced by commercial growers. Two wires should be strung on posts set about 16 feet apart, these wires should be strung, the lower three feet and the upper 4½ or 5 feet above the ground. This is usually done the second year after planting. Retain the stronger shoot of the last season's growth, train it up to the first wire at which point it should be cut off, this is done the spring following the first year's growth, allow the top three buds to grow the second year, training the lower two, one each way on the lower wire, and the center or top bud straight up to the top wire. When the growth in this bud has reached the top wire, pinch out the tip, which will cause it to throw out side branches. Only allow the top two buds to grow, these will furnish a branch to be trained each way on the top wire, same as those on the bottom wire. When trimming each spring these arms should be cut off close to the main stalk, however care must be taken that there are arms of new wood to be trained on both wires each year, these arms should be cut back to 10 or 15 buds each spring. Follow this course of trimming as near as possible on grapes in the garden or arbor, keeping constantly in mind that only 50 to 80 buds should be left on new wood on one vine.

CONCORD (Black). A large blue black grape, ripens in the Northern States about the 15th of September. A vigorous grower, the standard of productiveness and hardiness all over the country. They are grown to a greater extent for market than any other variety. We advise setting Concord for late crop; they are one of the most satisfactory grapes grown.

WORDEN (Black). An improved seedling of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; the vine is hardy and healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market; next to the Concord in number used.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black). Berries are large, round, borne on good sized bunches, considered better quality than Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. It is desirable for an early crop, which more particularly adapts it for the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does twenty days before the Concord.

NIAGARA. The leading white grape throughout the country. Fruit is large and of fine quality; there is none that equals Niagara. It has a thin skin. Color is greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Vine is exceedingly healthy and bears very large clusters. Include Niagara in your setting; they are a choice table grape and a good market sort.

Currants

Prefer a soil that is rich, well mellowed and well drained. They do well when planted in partial shade; for this reason many people plant a few rows between their apple trees. Plant in rows five feet apart and about four feet apart in the row. Keep the surface soil well cultivated, fertilize with well rotted stable manure or other fertilizer.

Both Currants and Gooseberries are improved by some pruning each year, preferably in the fall. The currant bud which produces the greatest amount of fruit is in its third season of growth or older. The old canes will bear for several years but the first two or three crops are the best, therefore all old wood should be removed and new wood permitted to fill in. New wood is constantly forming to take the place of the old wood removed and this keeps up the maximum production and quality of the crop, for the fruit on old wood is not only less in quantity but also smaller.

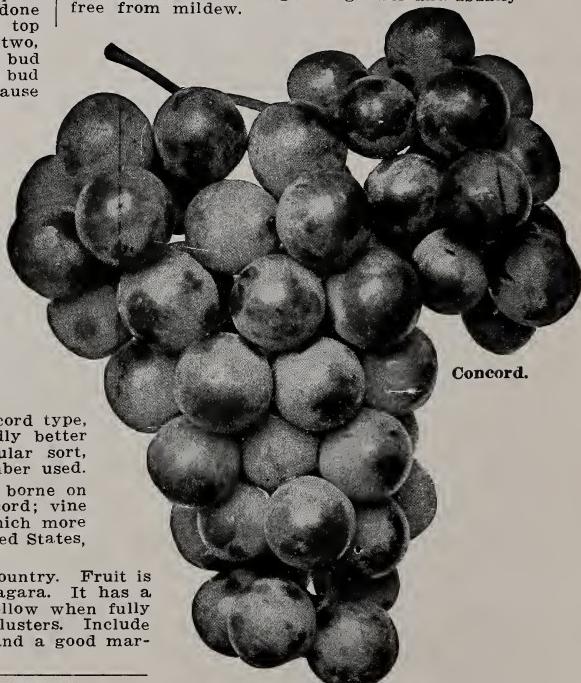
WILDER. A remarkable variety for which we predict great popularity; both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berry very large, bright, attractive red color, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Compared with the celebrated Fays, is equal in size, with longer bunch, better quality with much less acidity; ripens at same time, continues on bush much longer; fully as prolific, in some trials largely outyielding it.

LONDON MARKET (Red). This is the best red Currant we have ever fruited. A fine new variety, a strong grower, large fruit and very productive, holds its foliage late and is not liable to attack of worms and borers. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains throughout the season. London Market will please you.

✓ **LEE'S PROLIFIC** (Black). This is the leading variety of all the black Currants. Very heavy bearer of large bunches of fruit. Extra quality. Valuable for home use.

Gooseberries

✓ **DOWNING**. Has yellowish green berries, one of the oldest and most reliable of the large fruiting varieties. A very prolific bearer, of splendid quality and very fine for both table and cooking use. A vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.



Concord.

Ornamental Shrubs and Hedge Plants

Until seen, one cannot appreciate the effect that can be brought out by properly arranging and grouping the wonderful assortment of foliage, ranging in color from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. For hedges, and for giving privacy to home grounds they are indispensable; and if selected with reference to period of blooming, it is possible to have flowers continuously from April to November. No yard is complete without one or more beautiful flowering shrubs. Irregular groups or masses of shrubs arranged against buildings, fences or property lines are much more effective than single specimens.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. The flowers are drooping, golden yellow, and appear very early in spring before leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs. Admired by thousands in public parks. They should be planted where they will receive the full benefit of early spring sunshine. The green branches and the graceful bushy pendulous habit add to their attractiveness. They are perfectly hardy and thrive rapidly anywhere.

FORTUNEI (Fortune's Forsythia). Tall shrub with slender arching branches, of garden origin. Leaves simple or three-parted, dark green and lustrous. Flowers golden yellow, borne in great profusion. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Very floriferous. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; per 10, \$3.00.

Hydrangea

The native Hydrangeas are handsome shrubs of medium size, with fine, large leaves, and generally of light green color. They are perfectly hardy.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA (Hills of Snow). This new American Hydrangea was found growing wild some years ago in the woods of Ohio, and is one of the most beautiful hardy flowering shrubs. Its greatest value, aside from its beauty, is that it comes into bloom just after the flowering time of the Lilacs, Syringas, Viburnum and spring-flowering Spireas, and continues on into August. The panicle is more like a Snowball in form and size than *Paniculata Grandiflora*, and is pure white. It thrives well in various soils, but requires some shade. 2 to 3 feet, 45c each; \$4.00 per 10.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Enormous quantities of this noble summer and autumn-flowering shrub have been sold the past few years, and the demand is now universal. They grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet, and are absolutely hardy, grow in any soil and bloom the same year they are set out. They flower abundantly, bear immense panicles of bloom a foot long, white at first, turning to rose in autumn, commencing to bloom in August, when very few shrubs are in bloom. An annual shortening of branches tends to increase the size of the flowers. 2½ to 3½ feet, 50 cents each; \$4.50 per 10.

Weigela - Diervilla

These shrubs bloom after the Lilac, in June and July. They make a strong growth, erect when young, gradually spreading and drooping into the most graceful shapes with age. Their large flowers are of wide trumpet-shape, and borne in clusters thickly along the branches.

ABEL CARRIERE. Of all the hybrid Weigelas, this is one of the finest, growing to be a tall shrub in time. It blooms during May and June with great quantities of rose-carmine flowers with yellow spot in the throat. 2 to 3 feet, 45c each; \$4.00 per 10.

ROSEA. This is one of the most popular of all the Weigelas; a tall growing, vigorous sort with deep pink flowers in the greatest profusion during June, and more sparsely at intervals throughout the summer. 2 to 3 feet, 45c each; \$4.00 per 10.

EVA RATHKE. Flowers dark carmine-red. Distinct and fine. One of the best hybrid varieties. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Spirea

This is an indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flower and season of blooming. All the Spireas are of easiest culture in all soils.

VAN HOUTTEI. This is without a doubt the most beautiful and useful of shrubs. Always effective if planted singly or in groups on the lawn, in front of the porch, in shrub borders, or in a hedge. Handsome throughout year. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

ANTHONY WATERER. Perpetual blooming Red Spirea. A fine, hardy, perpetual blooming shrub, very desirable for the lawn, makes nice round bushes 3 feet high and wide; beginning to bloom in summer, continuing until fall. Rose red flowers in large, round clusters. 15 to 18 inches, 40 cents each; \$3.50 per 10.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Japan Snowball

(*Viburnum Plicatum*). Handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. 50 cents each; \$4.50 per 10.

Japan Barberry *Berberis Thunbergii*

Look around, next time you go out, and consider the difference between a property with a neatly kept hedge and a hedgeless one. A hedge, even when young and just planted, increases the value of the property at once and out of all proportion to the cost of the plants. Order yours now.

Japan Barberry is the ideal shrub and hedge plant, gracefully beautiful in summer, with its arching thorny branches thickly covered with small, fine, rich green leaves, which change in the autumn to a unique fiery crimson. Our stock is grown from cuttings from one original plant and produces a uniform, shapely hedge.

Do not confuse this Japan Barberry with the Common Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*). The latter is a host-plant for wheat-rust and therefore has been ordered destroyed by the Federal Government. But the Japan Barberry is absolutely safe for yourself and for the wheat crop. It is recommended by Uncle Sam and is the best hedge plant we know. 18 to 24 inches, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

New Box Barberry

For edging Flower beds. An exquisite, new, perfectly hardy edging plant. Makes shapely, upright bushes, 18 inches high, when fully matured, but can be kept 6 inches high by trimming. Our stock is grown from cuttings made from the original plant.

This new dwarf Barberry comes to fill a long-felt need for an edging plant that is dwarf in growth, free from all diseases and insect pests, and absolutely hardy everywhere in the United States. The foliage is small and dainty. The young leaves are a beautiful emerald-green in the spring, changing to a pleasing, soft green during the summer and bright red in the fall. In many parts of this country, garden-beds had to be bordered annually or not at all, as there was no perfectly hardy edging plant to use, but now no garden need be incomplete on this account.

Border your rose beds, also your perennials and annuals, with this neat, upright, hardy, little shrub. Plant 4 inches apart for a low border and keep the plants pruned to whatever height you want. They can be trimmed at any time without injury, and pruning or trimming makes the plants grow more dense. Price, 1-year, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

SPRING PRICE LIST FOR 1920

Notice—Prices quoted are by Express or Freight, not prepaid. We recommend express shipments. If plants are to be sent by mail, add 20c per 100 for Strawberry and 50c per 100 for Raspberry and Blackberry plants to cover postage and extra cost of packing.

PRICES QUOTED ARE FOR SPRING 1920 ONLY.

Strawberries

	Number of Plants	25	50	100	250	500	1000
Arema (P)		\$0.60	\$0.90	\$1.25	\$2.50	\$4.25	\$8.00
Bubach (P) . . . . .		.65	1.00	1.50	2.65	4.75	9.00
Brandywine (S) . . . . .		.60	.90	1.25	2.50	4.25	8.00
Campbell's Early (S) . . . . .		.65	1.00	1.50	2.75	4.50	
Charles First (S) . . . . .		.55	.85	1.15	2.25	4.00	7.00
Dr. Burrill (S) . . . . .		.55	.85	1.15	2.25	4.00	7.50
Gandy (S) . . . . .		.60	.90	1.25	2.50	4.25	8.00
Gibson (S) . . . . .		.50	.80	1.10	2.00	3.50	6.50
Glen Mary (S) . . . . .		.65	1.00	1.50	2.65	4.75	9.00
Haverland (P) . . . . .		.55	.85	1.15	2.25	4.00	7.50
Howard No. 17 (S)	10 plants, \$1.00	1.50	2.50				
Pocomoke (S) . . . . .		.50	.80	1.10	2.00	3.50	6.50
Premier (S) . . . . .		.70	1.25	2.00	3.85	5.25	
Sample (P) . . . . .		.65	1.00	1.50	2.65	4.50	8.50
Senator Dunlap (S) . . . . .		.50	.80	1.00	1.75	3.25	6.00
Uncle Jim (S) . . . . .		.65	1.00	1.50	2.65	4.75	9.00
Warfield (P) . . . . .		.50	.80	1.00	2.00	3.25	6.00
Progressive (S) Everbearing		1.00	1.75	2.50	4.75	8.25	16.00
Superb (S) Everbearing		1.00	1.75	2.50	4.75	8.25	16.00

Raspberries

Cuthbert (Red)	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$9.50		
King (Red)	1.25	2.25	4.00	9.50		
Antwerp (Red)	1.25	2.25	4.00	9.50		
St. Regis (Red) Everbearing	1.25	2.25	4.00	7.75	15.25	30.00
Cumberland (Black)	1.25	1.85	3.25	6.75	11.25	22.00
Columbian (Purple)	1.50	2.50	4.50			

Blackberries

Eldorado	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$15.00	
Blower	1.25	2.25	4.00	8.00	15.00	
Mersereau	1.25	2.25	4.00	8.00	15.00	
Lucretia (Dewberry)	1.25	2.25	4.00	8.00	15.25	

Asparagus

Conover's	\$0.65	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
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Gooseberries

Downing	Each	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$9.25	

Currants

Fay's Prolific (Red)	\$0.25					
London Market (Red) . . . . .	.25	\$2.25	\$9.25	\$18.00		
Wilder (Red) . . . . .	.25	2.25	9.25	18.00		
Lee's Prolific (Black) . . . . .	.25	2.25	9.25	18.00		

Grapes

Concord (Black)	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$10.00	\$20.00
Moore's Early (Black) . . . . .	.25	2.25	11.00	22.00
Worden (Black) . . . . .	.25			
Niagara (White) . . . . .	.25			

Number of Plants Required Per Acre

To ascertain the number of plants required to set out an acre of land multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants required to the acre.

Free Plants with Early Orders Only

If your order amounts to \$3.00 or more and you mail it before March 15th, 1920, you may select 5 cents worth of extra stock for each dollar the order contains.

Example: For \$3.00 you may select \$3.15 worth of plants, etc.

NOTICE—This offer of free stock is to encourage early orders; no extra stock will be given with orders after March 15th.

BELL TELEPHONE NO. 458.

The St. Joseph Nurseries

St. Joseph, Mich.

Date of Order..... 19.....

Please forward the following ORDER, by.....
(Parcel Post, Express or Freight)

Name
Mr., Mrs. or Miss—write plainly.

Rural Route No. or Street and No.

Post Office **P. O. Box**

State _____ **County** _____

Express or Freight Office

Enclosed find the sum of \$

SUBSTITUTION—Should we be out of any of the varieties ordered, do you wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment? If given this permission we can often make shipments more promptly. Please say yes or no. If you do not express a preference we will take it for granted that we have permission to substitute when necessary.

NOTICE—We do not sell plants in smaller quantities than listed.

Add proper amount of postage on goods to be shipped by Parcel Post.

Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Please do not write letters on the same sheet with the order.

Booked.....

Our Order No.



If you have friends or neighbors likely to be interested in the purchase of Small Fruit Plants or Ornamental Shrubs please write their names and full address below, we will gladly mail them our catalog. We will include some extra plants for your trouble (our selection) when shipping your order.

Remember our system of selling direct saves you money.

As a special favor we ask that you use the return envelope and order sheet, and fill out the order sheet carefully. We acknowledge all orders when received and mail notice when your plants are shipped.

Gladiolus

AMERICA. This beautiful variety of a soft lavender-pink color, is full of symmetrical spikes, with its rounded double row of many flowers in bloom at one time, has been accepted with great enthusiasm by the cut flower growers. They found the bloom not only very popular with the public as cut flowers, but that the bulbs could be planted in green houses in winter and thus bloom very early. **Good, strong bulbs, 3 for 20c; 10 for 50c; \$4.00 per 100, postpaid.**

AUGUSTA. Pure white, with slight tint of blue on throat. The finest white Gladiolus in existence for the amateur. **Good, strong bulbs, 3 for 20c; 10 for 50c; \$4.00 per 100, postpaid.**

MRS. FRANCIS KING. This has become the most popular and effective variety for window, store and hotel decorations. The long, strong flower stalks with foliage, its effective flower spikes with a good line of reserve buds continually opening, with flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, five to six flowers well spread out on the spike; at the same time its brilliant vermilion scarlet color gives for vases in hotel lobbies, dining room and parlor decorations, etc., an effect not produced by any other Gladiolus. **Good, strong bulbs, 3 for 20c; 10 for 50c; \$4.00 per 100, postpaid.**

PANAMA. A new seedling of "America" which resembles the parent variety in every way except that it is a much deeper pink. A grand variety which evokes words of praise wherever exhibited. Awarded first-class certificate by Newport Horticultural Society, September 15th, 1911. Spikes very long, with flowers large and well arranged. **Good strong bulbs, 3 for 20c; 10 for 60c; \$5.00 per 100, postpaid.**

SCHWABEN. Extremely vigorous, many of the bulbs producing two or three flowering stalks which very often produce side branches besides. The stalk produces about twenty very large flowers, six to eight usually open at one time. Color is clear canary-yellow, shading to a soft sulphur-yellow when opening. Foliage rich green. **Good strong bulbs, 3 for 30c; 10 for 75c; \$6.00 per 100, postpaid.**

HALLEY. Delicate salmon-pink with a slight rose tint. Very early. **Three for 20c; 10 for 50c; \$4.50 per 100, postpaid.**

Climbing Vines

Ampelopsis

BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). One of the finest climbers for covering walls; it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with overlapping foliage. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. Hardy; becomes more popular every year. **2-year, 40 cents each; \$3.50 per 10.**

Clematis

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (Japanese Clematis). The finest small flowered Clematis. A rapid grower, quickly covering trellises, arbors, etc., the flowers are pure white, deliciously fragrant, and produced with great freedom. It flowers in September when few other vines are in bloom. Easiest to grow and the most popular of all the small flowered vines. **40c each; \$3.50 per 10.**

Honeysuckle

HALL'S JAPAN (Var. *Halliana*). White and creamy yellow, very fragrant flowers; blooms the whole season. Almost evergreen. Besides its ordinary uses as a climber, is valuable for covering banks, bare places, etc., where grass will not grow. **35c each; \$3.00 per 10.**

Hearts of Gold Canteloupe

Hearts of Gold Canteloupe is the most delicious melon grown. People will go farther and pay more for "Hearts of Gold" than for any other melon.

The originator of this wonderful melon has grown melons for market since 1872 and has grown as high as 300 acres per season. He undoubtedly knows more about canteloupes than any other man in the United States. He is the originator of three of the most popular canteloupes. The last, the "Hearts of Gold" is the peer of all. "Hearts of Gold" is an accidental cross between the "Osage" and the "Netted Gem" in the originator's field about 1890. In it are combined the excellent qualities of both parents. Flesh is a deep orange red in color clear to the rind with the heavy nested tough thin rind of the "Netted Gem" or "Rocky Ford" as it is now called. It is about 25 per cent larger (Notice the size in reproduction of a photograph taken of a regular sized bushel basket full of these melons) fully as uniform in size and has as good, if not better shipping and keeping qualities.

Its delicious flavor and aroma excel either of its parents, and today is the most thoroughbred pedigree type of melon in existence. It is the aristocrat in melons.

The originator has selected seed from an ideal type as to size, form and quality for more than 25 years.

He has grown it for market 10 or 15 years and it has out-sold all other melons on the Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo markets 50 to 100 per cent. It is eagerly sought after by leading Hotels, Clubs and Dining Car Lines.

The originator thoroughly tested this melon in the market before offering any of the seed for sale; seed has been sold in a limited way for four years. The originator holds full control of the original and genuine seed, from whom we have secured our supply by complying with the restrictions which he has placed upon it.

We consider ourselves fortunate in securing seed of this wonderful melon direct from the originator to offer our patrons this spring. Be sure and include some seed of this melon when ordering plants.

Price: Seed sufficient for 1 acre, \$6.00; seed sufficient for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, \$3.50; seed sufficient for $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, \$2.00; seed sufficient for a large home garden (over 100 hills), \$1.00. Price in larger quantities quoted on application.



Gladiolus.

Asparagus

We have had so many inquiries for Asparagus from our customers that we have decided to list same. We will guarantee entire satisfaction with our plants.

Set asparagus plants 4 to 6 inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. About September 1st the tops should be cut, and the bed cleared of weeds. When this work is finished, cover the bed to a depth of 3 inches with coarse manure for a mulch. Early in spring, rake off straw and loosen soil, being careful not to injure the crowns.

PALMETTO. A valuable new variety of extra quality and very productive. Large, tender stalks and hardy. **2-year plants, 60c per 25; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.**



Notice the size, three melons extend entirely across a bushel basket.



Howard No. 17

A New Strawberry
which has been tested
for 17 years. How is
that for a record?

The following is copied from the introducer's description: "While this variety is new to the public it has been grown for years by the originator. It has also been grown on the Experimental Grounds of the Connecticut Agricultural College for 12 years, where it has come in competition with hundreds of other varieties and has been an easy victor over all and it now holds the title as the best variety ever grown there. This variety was originated by Howard & Son, a firm of fruit growers in Massachusetts some 17 years ago.

For some reason or other they have not seen fit to let the public have any of these plants, they evidently thought so much of Howard No. 17 that they preferred to fruit it. Prof. A. T. Stevens, connected with the Massachusetts Agricultural College first told me about this berry. I wrote the originators but there was absolutely nothing doing. A year later I related my experience to Prof. A. T. Stevens, when he kindly offered to send me a few plants. I have fruited it and it has indeed proven to be a great prize.

The plants of this variety are the healthiest of any I ever saw. The plants are large and rugged and make plenty, but not an excessive amount of runners. In plant growth they are faultless. The blossoms are large and have plenty of pollen. It is among the earliest of the mid-season varieties to ripen. It is the earliest fancy variety I have ever

seen and holds up in size remarkably well. The first berries to ripen are wedge shape, soon becoming conical, berries are firm and carry well when shipped.

Color rich red with a fine gloss. There is no berry that I have ever seen that is more beautiful or of finer quality. The only fancy berry that is a "Business Berry." The Howard No. 17 has all the good qualities of the others combined with heavy production. In size it is among the largest grown, averaging larger than either Gandy or Chesapeake. The Howard has outclassed every variety I have and outyielded my best variety by one-third."

We bought our original stock of this variety direct from the introducer, Mr. Chapman. We have never fruited them, but can say that they surely produce a very fine plant. With the evidence we have given which is only a very small portion of that given by the introducer, we do not see how anyone can go wrong in buying a few of this variety.

We only have a small stock of these plants and will not sell more than fifty plants to a customer as we wish them to get into different growers' hands and to get reports on them.

Prices quoted are for either postpaid or to be packed with purchaser's order. 10 plants, \$1.00; 25 plants, \$1.50; 50 plants, \$2.50.

Notice Testimonials Received by Mr. Chapman, Page 5.

St. Joseph Nursery - St. Joseph, Mich.

The Agent's profit is yours when buying plants direct from us. Take advantage of our special offer on early orders, page 12. Our Catalogue is mailed free upon request.